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TOOL HOLDER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention relates to a tool holder, and more particularly, a rotary tool holder for releasably holding rotary tool holders for precise cutting or grinding operations.

Description of the Background Art

Rotary tapered tool holders, commonly referred to as "steep taper" tool holders, are well known in the art. Steep taper tool holders have a male tapered portion extending from a V-flange portion. The V-flange portion has a V-shaped groove to assist the machine tool changer mechanism in gripping the tool. In the U.S., one of the most common steep taper tool holder designs is the Caterpillar V-flange tool holder, generally referred to as a "CV" tool holder. CV tool holders are one of several standards for very similar tool holder designs, all of which have 7/24 tapers (7 inches of diameter change per 24 inches of length.) Another common 7/24 tapered tool holder standard is the "BT" tool holder.

[0003] The tapered shank portion of the steep taper tool holder is held in a corresponding female tapered portion of a spindle. The tool holder is held in and rotated at high speeds by the spindle. There are generally two types of steep taper tool holders: (1) taper-only contact tool holders, in which only the tapered surface of the tool holder contacts the tapered inside surface of the spindle; and (2) face-taper contact tool holders, wherein the face of the tool holder flange is in contact with the face of the spindle in addition to surface contact between the tapered portion of the tool holder and the spindle. The face-taper contact type tool holder can require a specially designed spindle, wherein the mating face of the spindle is machined more precisely to facilitate operating in contact with the face of the tool holder V-flange portion.

[0004] Conventional steep taper tool holders of both types can suffer from certain problems. For example, in a standard steep taper tool holder the taper tolerances for tool holder taper and spindle taper produce a situation wherein the adjacent tapers are in hard contact at the front, but may be out of contact at the rear.